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Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Namibia

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

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1. The Government of the Republic of Namibia welcomes the recommendations made by member States during the universal periodic review of the Republic of Namibia at the 24th session of the Working Group of the Human Rights Council.

2. The Government of the Republic of Namibia is pleased to report that, out of 219 recommendations, 191 enjoy the support of the State and 28 are noted by the State.

I. Caprivi Trial[1]

3. Noted. Does not enjoy the support of the State for the following reasons:

(a) The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia under article 25 (2) provides for compensation for aggrieved persons whose fundamental rights and freedoms have been infringed. Article 25(2) of the Namibian Constitution provides that: "Aggrieved persons who claim that a fundamental right or freedom guaranteed by this Constitution has been infringed or threatened shall be entitled to approach a competent Court to enforce or protect such a right or freedom, and may approach the Ombudsman to provide them with such legal assistance or advice as they require, and the Ombudsman shall have the discretion in response thereto to provide such legal or other assistance as he or she may consider expedient";

(b) In addition to constitutional provisions to this effect, section 300 of the Criminal Procedure Act, Act 51 of 1977 provides for compensation in criminal litigation. Furthermore, legal aid may also be granted to applicants where the State agents violate that individual's right and it is not limited to criminal matters. Aggrieved persons may also institute civil lawsuits against the State for human rights violations;

c) It is worth to report that a number of civil claims against the Government emanating from the Caprivi Treason trial have been settled out of court. Others have been dismissed by the courts, other claims have been successful, while others are pending before the courts.

II. Children

A. Age of criminal responsibility[2]

4. Enjoy support of the State.

B. Birth registration[3]

5. Enjoy support of the State.

C. Child Care and Protection Act[4]

6. Enjoy support of the State.

D. Child labour[5]

7. Enjoy support of the State.

E. Definition of child[6]

8. Noted.

9. The Namibian Constitution provides that a child shall be persons under the age of sixteen (16) years. Although Namibia is a State party to the CRC, an amendment to the Namibian Constitution must be made to change the definition of a child to that of the CRC (Every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier). The State under review will conduct national consultations in this regard.

F. Disability[7]

10. Enjoy support of the State.

G. Violence against children and corporal punishment[8]

11. Enjoy support of the State.

III. Civil registration[9]

12. Enjoy support of the State.

IV. Education[10]

13. Enjoy support of the State.

V. Family[11]

14. Enjoy support of the State.

15. Article 14(3) of the Namibian Constitution provides that "The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State". The State under reviews hereby states that these provisions are being implemented.

VI. Freedom of expression and freedom of the media[12]

16. Enjoy support of the State.

17. Namibia ranks high in global standing on freedom of the media. According to the 2016 rankings on World Press Freedom Index, Namibia ranks no. 17 out of 180 countries in the world, and no.1 in Africa. Freedom of Expression is protected by the Namibian Constitution. Article 21 of the Namibian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression, which includes freedom of the press and other media. The Namibian media is self-regulating through the office of the media ombudsman. The media ombudsman can only be appointed and removed from his or her position by the Editor's Forum of Namibia.

VII. Health care[13]

18. Enjoy support of the State.

(a) The Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) launched and started with the implementation of the MoHSS Roadmap in 2014. The Roadmap (2014) provides a strategic long-term framework for governance, human resource development, *health facility upgrading and the establishment of specialised services and institutions*. It will be operationalised through annual action plans, national development plans, the medium-term expenditure framework, development assistance and public private partnerships.

(b) The upgrading and establishment of infrastructure is one of the priorities emphasized in the Roadmap. The Roadmap envisages that by 2030, there will be three (3) Class A hospitals. The additional two (2) Class A hospitals will be in Oshakati and Rundu respectively. The Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) further envisaged to have four (4) Class B Level I hospitals (Katutura, Onandjokwe, Rundu and Swakopmund) and six (6) Class B Level 2 hospitals (Otjiwarongo, Katima Mulilo, Engela, Keetmanshoop, Outapi and Opuwo). The MoHSS targets to build five (5) new district hospitals by 2023, sixty (60) new health centres and three hundred and fifty (350) clinics and to have five thousand (5 000) community health posts by 2023.

VIII. HIV/AIDS[14]

19. Enjoy support of the State.

IX. Human rights education and promotion[15]

20. Enjoy support of the State.

X. Human rights institutions[16]

21. Enjoy support of the State.

XI. Human trafficking[17]

22. Enjoy support of the State.

XII. International Criminal Court

137.47. Enjoy support of the State.

Namibia has already ratified the said statute.

137.48. Noted.

This recommendation does not enjoy the support of the State.

137.49. Noted.

This recommendation does not enjoy the support of the State.

137.50. Noted.

This recommendation does not enjoy the support of the State.

137.75. Noted.

This recommendation does not enjoy the support of the State.

23. Consultations are under way with the African Union on the way forward regarding this matter.

XIII. Judicial system[18]

24. Enjoy support of the State.

25. The Government currently runs thirty four (34) periodic Magistrate Courts in outlying areas of the country. Although Namibia does not use the term mobile court, periodic courts serve a similar purpose to mobile courts.

26. The Combating of Domestic Violence Act, Act No. 4 of 2003, provides an extensive definition of domestic violence which is defined as physical abuse, sexual abuse, economic abuse, verbal abuse, emotional abuse and psychological abuse, intimidation, harassment, entering the property of the complainant without the complainant's consent, by persons in a domestic relationship. The Domestic Violence Act provides for the issuing of protection orders and police warnings in domestic violence matters. In addition, it provides penal provisions.

XIV. Land reform[19]

27. Enjoy support of the State.

XV. Legal aid[20]

28. Enjoy support of the State.

29. The Government has established a legal aid scheme, which provides legal representation to indigent person who cannot afford the services of a private legal practitioner. The Legal Aid Act, No.29 of 1990 provide for granting of legal aid in civil and criminal matters to persons whose means are inadequate to enable them to engage practitioners to assist and represent them.

XVI. Lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgender and intersexed[21]

30. Noted. This recommendation does not enjoy the support of the State.

(a) Although this recommendation does not enjoy Namibia's support, the Namibian Government does not persecute members of the Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersexed (LGBTI) community in Namibia.

(b) Article 10 of the Namibian Constitution provides for equality and freedom from discrimination. It states that:

(i) All persons shall be equal before the law;

(ii) No persons may be discriminated against on the grounds of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status.

(c) There are no records of cases of harassment or discrimination reported to the Ombudsman or the Namibian police. The reality and the legal history of the Namibian

people does not suggest that legalising same sex marriages is important or beneficial to our legal and cultural system.

(d) The Government considers the issue of same sex marriages in Namibia as a non-issue. Nevertheless, the Government has no intention to repeal any laws including the common law crime of sodomy.

XVII. Marginalised communities[22]

31. Enjoy the support of the State.

XVIII. Mental health[23]

32. Enjoy the support of the State.

(a) There is currently only one mental hospital in Namibia. The assessment of the current situation with regard to specialized mental hospitals country wide has already started and the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) envisages having fully functional specialized mental hospitals in Windhoek, Oshakati and Rundu by the year 2018. The Government also plans to build another Mental Hospital in Keetmanshoop by the year 2023.

(b) Article 8 (2) (b)[24] of the Namibian Constitution which protects the right to human dignity may be read in conjunction with the right to equality and non-discrimination enshrined in Article 10 of the Namibian Constitution since discrimination also violates human dignity.[25] All legal safeguards which protect the rights of persons in psychiatric institutions are contained in the Mental Health Act (Act.No.18) of 1973, as amended, as well as in the Criminal Procedure Act (Act.No.51) of 1977.

XIX. National Laws[26]

33. Enjoy the support of the State.

34. Article 15 of the Namibian Constitution provides that "Children shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and subject to legislation enacted in the best interest of children, as far as possible the right to know and be cared for by their parents". The State under review hereby confirms that children born in the territory of Namibia whose parents are unknown may obtain Namibian Nationality.

XX. National Human Rights Action Plan[27]

35. Enjoy the support of the State.

XXI. National Action Plan on gender based violence[28]

36. Enjoy the support of the State.

XXII. Participation in decision making[29]

37. Enjoy the support of the State.

XXIII. Poverty[30]

38. Enjoy the support of the State.

XXIV. Prison conditions[31]

39. Enjoy the support of the State.

XXV. Sign, ratify or accede to international instruments

A. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families[32]

40. Noted. These recommendations do not enjoy the support of the State.

B. Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture[33]

41. Enjoy the support of the State.

C. Optional Protocol to the International Convenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[34]

42. Enjoy the support of the State.

D. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child[35]

43. Enjoy the support of the State.

E. UNESCO Convention on Discrimination in Education[36]

44. Enjoy the support of the State.

F. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance[37]

45. Enjoy the support of the State.

G. Domestic Workers Convention[38]

46. Enjoy the support of the State.

H. Convention on Statelessness[39]

47. Enjoy the support of the State.

I. Outstanding international human rights instruments[40]

48. Enjoy the support of the State.

XXVI. Special procedures[41]

49. Noted. These recommendations do not enjoy the support of the State.

XXVII. Treaty bodies[42]

50. Enjoy the support of the State.

XXVIII. Water and sanitation[43]

51. Enjoy the support of the State.

XXIX. Women and girl rights

A. Gender equality[44]

52. Enjoy the support of the State.

B. Gender based violence[45]

53. Enjoy the support of the State.

XXX. Youth[46]

54. Enjoy the support of the State.

XXXI. Prisons[47]

55. Enjoy the support of the State.

XXXII. People living with disabilites[48]

56. Enjoy the support of the State.

XXXIII. National Action Plan to implement UN guiding principles on business and human rights[49]

57. Enjoy the support of the State.

XXXIV. Implement policies dealing with the stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS[89]

58. Enjoy the support of the State.

Notes

[1] Recommendation 137.176.
[2] Recommendations 137.124 and 137.167.
[3] Recommendations 137.120, 137.121, 137.122 and 137.123.
[4] Recommendations 137.53, 137.54 and 137.55.
[5] Recommendations 137.160 and 137.161.
[6] Recommendation 137.52.
[7] Recommendation 137.209.
[8] Recommendations 137.125, 137.126, 137.127, 137.128, 137.129, 137.130, 137.131 and 137.132.
[9] Recommendation 137.87.
[10] Recommendations 137.198, 137.199, 137.200, 137.201, 137.202, 137.203, 137.204, 137.205, 137.206, 137.207 and 137.208.
[11] Recommendations 137.177 and 137.178.
[12] Recommendation 137.179.
[13] Recommendations 137.190, 137.194, 137.195, 137.196 and 137.197.
[14] Recommendations 137.191, 137.192 and 137.193.
[15] Recommendations 137.93, 137.94, 137.95 and 137.96.
[16] Recommendations 137.78, 137.79 and 137.80.
[17] Recommendations 137.64, 137.76, 137.77, 137.162 and 137.163.
[18] Recommendations 137.164, 137.165, 137.173, 137.174 and 137.175.
[19] Recommendations 137.88, 137.89, 137.90 and 137.91.
[20] Recommendation 137.169.
[21] Recommendations 137.69, 137.70, 137.71, 137.72 and 137.73.
[22] Recommendations 137.212, 137.213, 137.214, 137.215, 137.216, 137.217, 137.218 and 137.219.
[23] Recommendation 137.51.
[24] Article 8 of the Constitution of Namibia states that: (1) The dignity of all persons shall be inviolable. (2) (a) In any judicial proceedings or in other proceedings before any organ of the State, and during the enforcement of a penalty, respect for human dignity shall be guaranteed. (b) No persons shall be subject to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.
[25] Naldi, ibid at p. 44.
[26] Recommendations 137.56 and 137.74.
[27] Recommendation 137.82.
[28] Recommendations 137.83 and 137.84.
[29] Recommendations 137.180 and 137.181.
[30] Recommendations 137.182, 137.185, 137.186, 137.187, 137.188 and 137.189.
[31] Recommendations 137.153, 137.154, 137.155, 137.156, 137.166 and 137.168.
[32] Recommendations 137.3–137.12 and 137.40.
[33] Recommendations 137.16–137.30, 137.65 and 137.86.
[34] Recommendations 137.14, 137.41, 137.42 and 137.43.
[35] Recommendations 137.15 and 137.44.
[36] Recommendation 137.31.
[37] Recommendations 137.32–137.39.
[38] Recommendation 137.46.
[39] Recommendation 137.45.
[40] Recommendations 137.1, 137.2 and 137.13.
[41] Recommendations 137.101, 137.102, 137.103, 137.104, 137.105, 137.106 and 137.107.
[42] Recommendations 137.98, 137.99, and 137.100.
[43] Recommendations 137.92, 137.183 and 137.184.
[44] Recommendations 137.57, 137.58, 137.59, 137.60, 137.61, 137.62, 137.63, 137.66, 137.67, 137.68,

137.81 and 137.108–137.118.

[45] Recommendations 137.133–137.152 and 137.170–137.172.

[46] Recommendation 137.97.

[47] Recommendations137.157, 137.158 and 137.159.

[48] Recommendations 137.210 and 137.211.

[49] Recommendation 137.85.

[50] Recommendation 137.119.

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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Niger

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

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1. This addendum is submitted to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review with a view to the adoption of the final universal periodic review document for Niger by the Human Rights Council. Of the 168 recommendations made during the consideration of its national report to the second universal periodic review cycle on 18 January 2016, Niger accepted 164 recommendations, deferred 3 and took note of 1. This addendum gives the definitive responses of Niger on the three deferred recommendations and the recommendation which was noted, and provides supplementary responses to the questions from some States which were not adequately addressed during the interactive debate.

I. Responses to the deferred and noted recommendations

2. The three recommendations deferred by Niger have been divided into two categories:

- The two recommendations on pastoralism and nomadism;
- The recommendation on the activities of human rights defenders.

3. Having examined these recommendations, Niger provides the following responses in explanation of its position.

A. Responses to the two recommendations on pastoralism and nomadism

4. In the first recommendation on pastoralism (121.2), Niger was asked to adopt the implementing decrees of the ordinance on pastoralism, guaranteeing the protection of land rights.

5. It should be recalled that Niger adopted Ordinance No. 2010-29 of 20 May 2010 on pastoralism, which defines and outlines the basic principles and regulations governing pastoralism in Niger.

6. Niger has already adopted two implementing decrees: Decree No. 2013-003/PRN/MEL of 4 January 2013, which establishes the operating procedures of joint commissions responsible for conciliating disputes between arable and livestock farmers, and Decree No. 2013-028/PRN/MEL of 23 January 2013, which establishes the practical modalities for carrying out the national survey of pastoral lands and resources.

7. Niger attaches great importance to livestock farming, and intends to continue its efforts to strengthen the legislative framework on pastoralism. It will take all necessary steps to adopt the remaining implementing decrees of the ordinance on pastoralism, which guarantees the protection of land rights. Five draft decrees have already been prepared and are being considered for adoption.

8. **Niger thus accepts recommendation 121.2 on the adoption of the implementing decrees of the ordinance on pastoralism, guaranteeing the protection of land rights.**

9. The second recommendation on pastoralism (121.3) requested that Niger take concrete steps to effectively increase the protection of the rights of pastoralists.

10. Broadly speaking, the rights of nomadic groups are protected to the same extent as those of other groups in Niger, without distinction. Indeed, specific steps have been taken to ensure that nomads enjoy certain basic rights, such as the right to health and the right to education. In order to extend health coverage to nomadic populations living far away from health centres, the Government has introduced mobile activities. Discussions are also under way to define health coverage strategies tailored to nomadic areas.

11. In addition, in 2004 the Government implemented an alternative rural schools strategy to promote education for the children of nomadic groups. This innovation is essentially rooted in multigrade teaching at the primary level, with a view to improving access to education services for children in nomadic rural areas and remote communities. Alternative rural schools are integrated schools which link schooling to the needs of the community and improve the quality of education in rural settings. Pupils in alternative rural schools follow the same curricula as pupils in traditional schools.

12. Furthermore, to ensure protection of the rights of nomads that relate directly to livestock farming, the Government has over the past five years taken a number of steps to modernize livestock farming, shore up pastoral and agropastoral systems, manage the sanitary conditions of animals, develop animal products and strengthen capacity in livestock farming services.

13. With a view to modernizing livestock farming, several steps have been taken to improve the competitiveness of the pastoral system in Niger. A total of 1,917 cows have been inseminated, 344 modern farms and 47 poultry farms have received help with setting up, and 54,669 cleaning kits and 28,889 poultry kits have been distributed. Small family-run farms have also been renovated.

14. With regard to shoring up pastoral systems, efforts since 2011 have been concentrated on the demarcation of 12,103 kilometres of seasonal migration routes, the reclaiming of 29,973 hectares of pathways, the creation of 539 pastoral wells, and the renovation of 193 others.

15. For the development of animal products, 50 cattle markets have been constructed and 23 renovated, 3 semi-modern abattoirs, 5 medium-sized abattoirs and 44 slaughtering areas have been built, and a milk collection centre and 6 small dairies have been set up. These actions have significantly improved the livestock utilization rate, which rose from 10 per cent in 2011 to 20 per cent in 2015.

16. In order to make the sector more dynamic, the capacities of livestock farming services have been strengthened through the drafting of strategies (including the strategy and action plans for the sustainable development of livestock farming 2013-2035, and the human resources, communication and training strategies), the training and recruitment of personnel and the allocation of equipment and logistical support. Niger is committed to pursuing its efforts in this area.

17. **Niger accepts recommendation 121.3 on taking concrete steps to effectively increase the protection of the rights of pastoralists.**

B. Response to the recommendation on the activities of human rights defenders

18. Recommendation 121.1 on the activities of human rights defenders requests Niger to refrain from criminalizing the activities of human rights defenders, repeal or modify all laws and policies restricting their activities or rights, and guarantee that counter-terrorism legislation is not used against them.

19. The right to freedom of association is established in the Constitution, article 9 of which states that "in the framework of freedom of association recognized and guaranteed by the Constitution, political parties and coalitions, trade unions, non-governmental organizations and other associations and groups of associations may be set up and may conduct their activities freely, in accordance with existing laws and regulations".

20. Freedom of association is also regulated by Ordinance 84-06 of 1 March 1984, which guarantees the activities of human rights defenders. The sole restrictions are set out in article 2 of the Ordinance, which states: "Any association set up in pursuit of a cause or objective which runs counter to the legislation and regulations in force or to morals, or which aims to undermine public order, the integrity of national territory or the form of government, is null and void. Regional or ethnic associations are forbidden."

21. In practice, human rights defenders undertake their activities freely. Niger has chosen a participatory approach to all human rights issues, and does not criminalize the legitimate activities of human rights defenders. Human rights defenders spoke out about the worrying security situation following terrorist attacks in Niger. Two were arrested as a result of their position, which undermined the morale of the security and defence forces fighting on the ground, and because of the publication of a biased report which sought to discredit the Government's efforts to manage the humanitarian crisis triggered by insecurity in Diffa, in the south-east of the country.

22. Freedom of association is also evidenced by the proliferation of associations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), trade unions and political parties. In 2015, there were 2,202 associations and 1,557 NGOs in Niger.

23. **Niger thus accepts recommendation 121.1 on the activities of human rights defenders.**

C. Response to the recommendation on indigenous peoples

24. Niger does not recognize the presence of indigenous groups within its territory. Consequently, **Niger reaffirms that it takes note of the recommendation on indigenous peoples**.

25. **Conclusion: Niger accepts all three of the recommendations which were deferred in January 2016.**

II. Supplementary responses to questions from some States during the interactive debate

A. How will Niger implement the law passed in May 2015 to combat human trafficking and smuggling, especially in the area of Agadez? In this regard, how will Niger improve the capacity of its security forces to protect migrants and refugees from smugglers? (Germany)

26. In 2015, Niger passed the Act on the illicit trafficking of migrants, in order to prevent and combat the illicit trafficking of migrants and to protect the rights of migrants who are trafficked. The Act was required on account of the geographical position of Niger, which makes it a source, transit and destination country for migrants, particularly in Agadez, and the need to strengthen the legal framework to combat this phenomenon.

27. The fight against illicit trafficking of migrants is coordinated by the National Coordination Commission to Combat Human Trafficking and the National Agency to Combat Human Trafficking. These two institutions are already operational, and collaborate closely with other national, regional and international bodies working in the area of trafficking.

28. Niger has also worked to strengthen the capacities of the security and defence forces in detecting and investigating trafficking, and providing assistance to victims, through the

National Agency to Combat Human Trafficking, with support from the International Organization for Migration.

B. Which concrete measures does the Government of Niger intend to take to ensure effective birth registration? (Spain)

29. To ensure effective birth registration, Niger has increased the number of civil registry offices from 3,365 in 2011 to 12,369 in 2015, and strengthened their capacities through the provision of vehicles, registration materials and other computer hardware. More than 13,691 civil registry officials and clerks have been trained in the past five years, which has made it possible for almost 3 million birth certificates to be issued.

30. In addition, mobile court hearings have been held in all regions, as a result of which 571,775 judgments were issued between 2011 and 2015. In order to improve the production of civil status certificates, awareness-raising sessions were organized, which helped to reach out to 8,762 administrative villages and tribes and a total number of 1,623,764 people.

31. These factors have combined to increase the number of birth registrations from 32 per cent in 2010 to 65 per cent in 2015.

C. Which measures does the Government of Niger intend to take to strengthen the implementation of legal instruments to combat child labour, including among child migrants? (Switzerland)

32. With a view to implementing legal instruments to combat child labour, in 2012 Niger revised its Labour Code through Act No. 2012-45 of 25 September 2012. The Act does not only deal with the worst forms of child labour, but also prohibits forced or compulsory labour. Under Article 337 of the Code, perpetrators of offences under provisions banning forced or compulsory labour are punished with a fine of between 500,000 and 2 million CFA francs, or a prison sentence of between 2 and 5 years, or both. For repeat offences, the fine is doubled and the prison sentence increases to between 10 and 15 years.

33. Child migrants are protected by the 2015 Act on the illicit trafficking of migrants.

34. In order to combat child labour, which really exists in Niger, the Government has set up a unit to combat child labour, and is drawing up a list of dangerous forms of work which children are banned from doing. It has also implemented a project to prevent and eradicate child labour in small-scale gold mines in West Africa, under the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Article 107 of the Labour Code of 2012 bans child labour.

D. What action is the Government of Niger taking to implement the recommendations made by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery following her 2014 country visit? (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

35. The Government has duly noted the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences, and intends to reform the Criminal Code to criminalize slavery-related practices. It also intends to harmonize the provisions of the Labour Code with those of the International Labour Organization conventions.

E. Liechtenstein recognizes Niger's commitment to international criminal justice, as evidenced by its ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. What steps has Niger taken to ratify the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute? (Liechtenstein)

36. Niger ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in 2002 and discussions are under way on the ratification of the Kampala Amendments.

III. Progress made since the examination of the report

37. The main progress achieved by Niger can be summed up as follows:

- The staging of presidential and legislative elections according to the schedule established;
- The establishment of all the institutions provided for under the Constitution;
- The revision of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, with a view to making criminal legislation reforms more effective in suppressing certain crimes such as terrorism and related acts, as well as economic and financial crimes, particularly the misappropriation of public funds and insider dealing;
- The approval of a national strategy to fight corruption, which is being considered for adoption.

IV. Expectations of international assistance for the implementation of recommendations

38. The expectations of Niger are reflected in the following actions:

- Strengthening the capacities of the interministerial committee responsible for drafting the reports of Niger to the treaty bodies and the universal periodic review;
- The deployment of a human rights adviser by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to support the interministerial committee in the drafting of reports and in the follow-up to the recommendations of the universal periodic review.